

(U.V.P.S (2020-21)  
CLASS-12 (POL.SCI)

CHAPTER-3  
NEW CENTRE OF POWER

European Union :- EU

As the 2nd WW came to an end many of European's leaders grappled with the 'question of Europe'. In 1945, the European states confronted the ruin of their economies and the destruction of the assumption and structures on which Europe has been founded.

Marshall Plan also known as European Recovery prog. America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe economy under Marshall Plan and also created a collective security under NATO. Under the Marshall Plan, the organisation for European economic cooperation OEEC was estb in 1948 to channel aid to the west European states.

The EU has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasing pol one. EU has started to act more as a nation state. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date & currency.

The EU has tried to expand area of cooperation with new members. The EU has economic, political and diplomatic & military influence. The EU is world's biggest economy with a GDP of 17 Trillion in 2016.

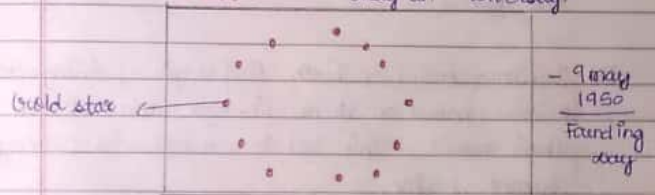
It's currency euro can pose threat to the dominance of US Dollar.

The EU include permanent member as well several non permanent member of SC, Military. The EU combined armed forces are the 2nd largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is 2nd after US. 2. EU member states UK & France also have nuclear arsenal.

As a supranational organisation, EU able to intervene in eco, political and social areas.

The European Union Flag

Motto :- Unity in diversity.



- The circle of gold stars stands for solidarity and harmony bet the people of Europe.
- It has 12 stars on a blue background.
- Symbol of perfection, completeness, unity.
- 500 million people in 28 countries.
- EU has 560 nuclear weapons.
- **Founders** :- EU - 28 members (Bulgaria, Croatia, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Ireland, UK, Poland, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Czech, Slovakia, France, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Romania)

Goals:-

- Promote peace, values and the well-being of all citizens of European union.
- Offer freedom, security and Justice without internal borders.
- Sustainable development based on balanced economic growth and Price stability.
- Promote scientific & technological progress.
- Enhance economic, social & territorial cohesion & solidarity among EU countries.

History:-

seen as a cure

1. After WWII, Europe integration was to the excessive nationalism.
2. In 1946, Winston Churchill advocated the emergence of a United states of Europe.
3. In 1952, European coal and steel community ECSC was founded under Treaty of Paris 1951 by 6 countries called as C Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg & Netherlands.
- European Court of Justice C called "Court of Justice of the European" until 2009 was also established in 1952 under Paris Treaty.
- European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom) is an int organisation established by the Euratom Treaty 1957 with the original purpose of creating a specialist market for nuclear power in Europe. It has same members as the EU & is governed by the European Council.

European Economic Community EEC was created by the Treaty of Rome 1957.

- Maastricht Treaty 1992 Brussels - in which an agreement was reached to merge the 3 communities (ECSC, EAEC, EEC)
  - Schengen Agreement 1985 - paved the way for the creation of open borders without passport controls b/w most member states.
  - Single European Act 1986 - Enacted by the European Community that committed to member countries for their economic merger & the establishment of a single European currency.
  - The Maastricht Treaty - 1992 - also called the Treaty on European Union) was signed on 7 Feb 1992 by the member of European Community.  
European Communities (ECSC - European coal and steel community, EAEC - European Atomic energy community, EEC - European economic community (incorporated as European Union).)
  - A monetary union:- was established in 1999 & came into full force in 2002 and composed of 19 EU member state which use the Euro currency.
- In 2002, Treaty of Paris (1951) expired & ECSC ceased to exist and its activities full absorbed by the European Community.
- Euro Crisis:- The EU & the European Central Bank have struggled with high sovereign debt and collapsing growth in Portugal, Ireland, Greece & Spain since the global financial market collapse of 2008.
- In 2012:- The EU received the Noble peace prize for having "contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and Human Rights in Europe."
- Brexit:- In 2016, A Referendum (called Brexit) was held by U.K government and the nation voted to leave the EU.



# Important Information

C.B.S.E Last year Question on European

Union:-

- Q1. When was the organisation of European economic community established.?
- Q2. How many stars are there in the flag of European Union in Total?
- Q3. What is Marshall Plan?
- Q4. When did European economic established?
- Q5. When was EU formalised? Write the name of its currency.
- Q6. What was EU's GDP in 2005?
- Q7. How many nuclear weapons does EU have? \$ 12 Trillion
- Q8. Which two countries of EU have nuclear weapons.
- Q9. Write the name of two EU member countries which are permanent members of UN Security Council.
- Q10. List the member countries included in European Union.
- Q11. The circle of gold stars on the European Union flag stands for what?
- Q12. How was European Union established.
- Q13. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasing political one.

## CHAPTER-3

### NEW CENTRE OF POWER

Organizations:

European Union

ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS

Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India.

## SAARC:-

Date  
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### South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

The SAARC was established with the signing of the SAARC charter in Dhaka on 8 Dec 1985.

1. The idea of Regional Cooperation in South Asia was first raised on Nov 1980. After consultations, the foreign secretaries of the 7 founding countries - Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.
- Afghanistan became the newest member of SAARC at the 13<sup>th</sup> annual summit in 2005.
- The HQ and secretariat of the Association are at Kathmandu Nepal.

### Principles:-

1. Respect for the principle of sovereign, equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other state & mutual benefit.
2. Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral & multilateral cooperation.

### Members of SAARC

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

### Areas of cooperation:

1. Human Resource Development & Tourism
2. Agricultural and Rural Development
3. Environment, Natural Disaster & Biotechnology
4. Economic, Trade and Finance

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### 5. Social Affairs

### 6. Information & poverty Alleviation

### 7. Energy, Transport, Science & Technology

### 8. Education, Security

### Objectives of the SAARC

1. To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia & to improve their quality of life.
2. To accelerate economic growth, social progress & cultural development.
3. To promote & strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.
4. To contribute to mutual trust, understanding & appreciation of one another's problem.
5. To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums.

### Principal organs:-

### Organs

Meeting of Head of State/  
Government

Meeting are held  
at the summit level  
annual basis

Standing committee  
of foreign Secretaries

The committee provide  
overall monitoring &  
coordination, mobilizes  
resources

Secretariat  
SAARC

Secretariat  
estd on  
Kathmandu  
on 16 Jan 1987

Secretary  
General

7  
Directors

General  
service  
staff



SAARC 9. 9's Importance:-

1. SAARC comprises 3% of the World Area, 21% of the world's population
2. Common solution:- All the SAARC countries have common problem & issues like poverty, illiteracy, natural disaster, internal conflicts, low GDP & poor socio-economic condition.

SAARC Achievements:-

- FTA (Free Trade Area) - SAARC is comparatively a new organization. The member countries have established a FTA which will increase their internal trade.
- SAPTA (South Asia Preferential Trading Agreement):- Five promoting trade among the member countries came into effect in 1995.
- SAARC University:- establish in India.

Challenges:-

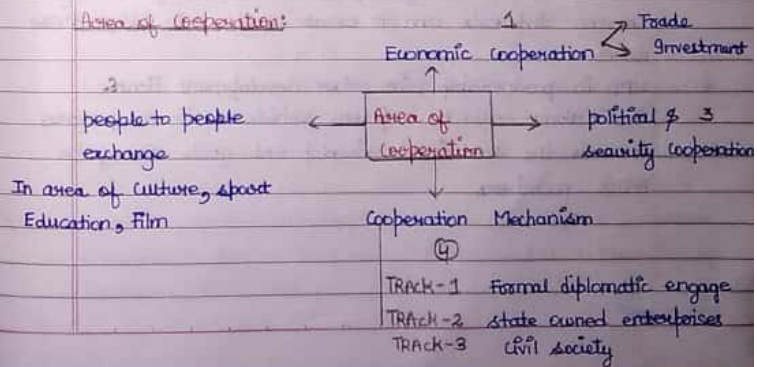
1. Low Frequency of meeting:- More engagement is required by the member states & instead of meeting biennial meeting should be held annually.
2. Broad Area of cooperation:- lead to diversion of energy & resources.
3. Limitation in SAFTA:- The implementation of SAFTA has not been satisfactory a Free Trade Agreement confined to goods excluding all service like information Technology.
4. India-Pak Relations:- Escalated Tension & conflict b/w India and Pak have severely hampered the prospects of SAARC.

BRICS -

# BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, & South Africa. (BRICS - summit is convened annually)

- Features:-
1. BRICS does not exist in form of organization, but it is an annual summit b/w the supreme leader of five nations.
  2. Chairmanship of the Forum is rotated annually among the members in accordance with the acronym B-R-I-C-S.
  3. Together BRICS account for about 40% of the world population and 30% of the GDP.
  4. It's an emerging investment market and power <sup>global</sup> place.
  5. The Acronym "BRICS" was initially formulated in 2001 by economist Jim O'Neill for the growth prospect of the economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China.
  6. The First BRIC Summit took place in 2009 in the Russian Federation & focused on issue such as Reform of the global finance architecture.
  7. South Africa was invited to join BRIC in Dec 2010 after which the group adopted the acronym BRICS. South Africa attended the 3 BRICS Summit in Sanya, China in May 2011.

Area of cooperation:



- NDB** (New Development Bank) HQ In Shanghai
1. At the 4 BRICS summit in ND (2012) the possibility of setting up a NDB was considered to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development
  2. During the 6 BRICS summit (2014) the leaders signed the Agreement establishing the NDB.
  3. NDB's key area of cooperation are clean energy, transport infrastructure, migration, sustainable urban development economic cooperation among the member countries.

Importance For India:-

1. India can benefit from collective strength of BRIC by way of consultation and cooperation on economic issues of mutual interest, as well as topical global issues, such as international terrorism, climate change, food & energy security.
2. The NDB will help India to raise and avail resources for their infrastructure and sustainable development projects.

Way Forward:-

1. BRICS did well in its first decade to identify issues of common interests and to create platform to address these issues.
2. NDB in partnership with other development finance institutions could be a potent vehicle to finance progress towards the sustainable development goals among the BRICS members.

ASEAN- ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

# The Association of Southeast Nation is a regional organization which was established to promote political & social stability. The motto of ASEAN is "One Vision One Identity, One Community". 8<sup>th</sup> August is observed as ASEAN Day (8<sup>th</sup> Aug-1967). ASEAN Secretariat - Indonesia, Jakarta.

Member Nations:- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia.

Evolution of ASEAN

- 1967 - ASEAN was estb with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by 9's founding members.
- Founding Father of ASEAN are: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
- 1970 - Membership doubled after the changing condition in the Region following the end of the Vietnam War in 1975 & the cold war in 1991
- 1995 - Member signed a deal to create a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.
- 1997 - Adoption of ASEAN Vision 2020
- 2001 - Cebu Declaration, to accelerate the establishment of ASEAN Community
- 2007 - ASEAN charter came into force and became a legally binding agreement.
- 2015 - Launch of ASEAN community.

Objectives: 1- To accelerate economic growth, social progress & cultural development for a prosperous and peaceful community of South east Asian Nations.



3. To promote Regional peace & stability through abiding respect for Justice and the Rule of Law.
4. To promote active collaboration & mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical and the raising of the living standard of peoples.
5. To promote Southeast Asian studies.

Strengths:-

- ASEAN Command has greater influence on Asia-Pacific trade, political & security issues.

Demographic dividend:- It constitutes 3<sup>rd</sup> largest population in the world, of which more than half is below thirty years of age.

- Economic:-
1. 3<sup>rd</sup> largest market in the world - larger than EU & NA
  2. 6<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the 3<sup>rd</sup> world, 3<sup>rd</sup> in Asia
  3. Free Trade Agreements with China, Japan, South Korea, India, Australia & New Zealand.
  4. ASEAN's share of global exports has also risen from only 2% in 1967 to 7% in 2016.

India and ASEAN:

1. India's relationship with ASEAN is a key pillar of her foreign Policy & the Foundation of Act East policy.
2. ASEAN is India's 4<sup>th</sup> largest Trading partner.
3. Programmes to boost people to people interaction with ASEAN.
4. Financial assistance has been provided to ASEAN countries.
5. To identify cooperation in the Maritime Domain as the key area of cooperation under the ASEAN India-strategic Partnership.
6. India places ASEAN at the centre of its Indo-Pacific vision of security & growth for All in Region.